Myths Unveiled:
The Social History of
The Evergreen State College

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Introduction

What are myths and why do we hale these urban legends? Throughout the history of The Evergreen State College, the students, faculty, and staff members often pass on the stories to one another. The college is full of its small conspiracies and lacks a positive reputation in Washington State especially in the surrounding communities. This may because they have never *actually experienced* The Evergreen State College and its interdisciplinary learning. The Evergreen State College is different from other colleges: a school with no grades with a study what you want type of atmosphere.

It's not just the learning style that gives the college a bad name within Washington State, but it was the students that were causing the poor reputation to grow. This is much harder to maintain or prove your point that college is really a legitimate institution and that an undergraduate degree is not given to you but you must earn the degree in order to receive it.

These stories are waiting to be told whether it is positive or negative to the reputation of the college. The stories come in different forms: from written stories to plaques to rooms to simple objects. Whatever the form, it tells a story to the public whether it is long or short. What I do find interesting is the novelty of these stories. They all have morals and lessons to be learned. They are not just memories filed away and forgotten, because they should not be forgotten.

In this writing, we will examine why the Washington state government wanted to change the college into a prison their other closing attempts. Why did the college choose the geoduck as the mascot and *Omnia Extares!* as the motto? We will take a look at the 1000-acre woods. The story of the construction of the Organic Farm House and the man who believed he should get some sort of recognition of his efforts. A tour of the steam tunnels will clear up our minds of mystery of whether

or not aliens live in them. There will be tragedy of two women who took their lives for us and how one of them changed the world. Coming out of tragedy, we will talk about the ghosts of The Evergreen State College. At the end, we will talk about Happy Land. Does Happy Land really exist?

The Legend of the Geoduck

A *Panopea abrupta*, or better known as the geoduck[1] (pronounced as *goo' ee duk*), is a giant clam found only in the Puget Sound and into the Strait of Georgia (near Vancouver, British Columbia). The phallic creature weighs on average of 3 pounds and can stretch its siphon up to 39 inches while burrowing up to 3 feet into the sand. The geoduck lives in the lower intertidal and subtidal zones. It is nature's water filter for the Puget Sound by digesting phytoplankton, diatoms, and flagellates.[2] The etymology of the word "geoduck" comes from the Salish tribes meaning to "dig deep".

For at least once a year, the President of The Evergreen State College, Les Purce, welcomes the new students by singing the song, *Geoduc Fight Song*. The song originally came from a series of plays called the Wintergreen Plays written by Malcolm Stilson. Stilson wrote a series of musical parodies of the history of the early years of The Evergreen State College. The *Geoduc Fight Song* appeared in the *Omnia Extares (Let it all hang out) or The Truth about the Events occurring at Camp Chicken* play. However, the geoduck as a mascot was no joke nor was the motto.

Dave Hitchens, a founding faculty member of The Evergreen State College, gave his recollection of how the motto, *Omnia Extares!,* came about:

> *I have been privileged to play a role in the history of Evergreen. As a member of the eighteen-person Planning Faculty, I was present one Spring day in 1971 when my colleague Beryl Crowe made a lunchtime suggestion: the motto of the school should be: "Let It All Hang Out!" Several of us applied our rusty Latin to see what a formal Latin inscription would be --- Will Humphreys, Bill Aldridge, Beryl, Al Wiedemann, Richard Jones, and I took cracks at it. We were stumped until someone remembered that Librarian Monica Caulfield had been an undergraduate Latin major. We called her over to our temporary building (in the area where the*

[1] Locals spell it differently from the dictionary spelling. The locals spell geoduck as g-e-o-d-u-c (dropping the "k"). Both versions are interchangeable and in both versions of spelling, Microsoft Word doesn't recognize the word.
[2] (Washington State Department of Ecology n.d.)

> *Day Care Center now resides)*[3] *and posed the problem. She pondered at least thirty seconds then wrote "OMNIA EXTARES!" on the chalk board. "Because it is an imperative, we'll need the exclamation point," she said.*
>
> *"LET IT ALL HANG OUT!"*
>
> *We liked it. We meant it. Most of us still mean it. We [w]anted a College which did its best to nurture openness and unself-conscious searches for truth. There were to be no hidden agendas, no secrets (Remember, the year was 1971. All of higher education remembered Kent State. The tensions between Colleges and both Federal and State governments over opposition to the war in Viet Nam was real.) Our system wherein everyone --- everyone ---at Evergreen would be evaluated and the evaluations placed in public portfolios would mitigate many of the errors of traditional schools which "hurt people" to quote Founding Dean of Sciences Donald Humphrey. What we did would be done in the open --- which meant mistakes and all. The good and the bad.*
>
> *Ironically, we built a strong institution on the strength of our diversity. We were not unanimous on a single thing, but achieved compromise and consensus on enough elements to satisfy our eighteen individual visions (and still accommodate the views of three Founding Deans, a Founding Provost, and a Founding President.)*[4]

Nobody knows how Al Wiedemann came up with the concept of the geoduck, but was very animate about pushing it as a mascot.[5] However, the geoduck turned out to be the perfect mascot as he presented it to the faculty Pack Forest Retreat in June 1971. While standing in front of a flag that he created that represented sea, sand, and tide, Wiedemann gave five reasons why the geoduck should be the mascot of The Evergreen State College: permanence, versatility, flexibility, vulnerability, and non-aggressive.[6] There were laughs throughout the presentation, but Al Wiedemann was dead serious on the subject.

Much like the geoduck, The Evergreen State College is like a rock. It won't go anywhere. It has versatility, meaning that it can change from female to male to female like Evergreen. Evergreen

[3] The temporary administration, which is now the Day Care Center on Fireweed Road, used to be meat packing plant for pork before the purchase of the land. It is considered to be the oldest building on The Evergreen State College's 990 acre property. Administrators had been rumored to hang their coats on the meat hooks. No, this is not the reason why some of The Evergreen State College students chose veganism/vegetarianism as their eating styles.

[4] (Hitchens 1990)

[5] The geoduck concept was never due to a few drinks at a bar called "The Geoduck Tavern" as once thought by students. There was no tavern with the same name in South Sound area.

[6] (Wiedemann 1971)

can change any way they can to fit the needs of its students. It is flexible: the geoduck and Evergreen are not highly structured to fit the needs of the students. The college is defenseless much like the geoduck.[7] Finally, like the geoduck, the college is non-aggressive. This last statement was aimed towards aggressive sports and sports scholarships. This is the main reason why you will not see a football team on The Evergreen State College campus.

The Geoduck is stuck as a mascot and *Omnia Extares! (Let It All Hang Out!)* is a The Evergreen State College motto. The first graduating class of The Evergreen State College on June 2, 1974 heard Al Wiedemann's speech where he explained the geoduck in *The Legend of the Geoduck*[8].

[7] When I took notes to this film, I wrote vulnerability, defenseless, and crossed out "ugly". The word, "ugly" must have been a Freudian slip.
[8] See Appendix II for the full speech.

The 1000-Acre Woods

The 1000-acre wood is a place where students go to escape and take break from their studies. Surrounding the green brushy forest land is Geoduck Beach, Overhulse Road, F Parking lot, Driftwood Road, Sunset Beach Road, Lewis Road, and Marine Drive. The forestland isn't exactly a thousand acres as referred from A.A. Milne's *Winnie the Pooh*. The forest is much more than just a place for students and the public to enjoy the natural beauty that surrounds them.

Geoduck Beach

The Geoduck Beach was named after the geoduck that lives on the naturally preserved beach.[9] Every spring, you can see them squirting the water through the beach sand. Since the geoduck is native in the Pacific Northwest, there seems to be an abundant of them in the southern part of the Puget Sound.

The beach has another reputation besides the natural surroundings. For the longest time, Geoduck Beach had been known as a nudist beach. As once a secluded place that only pertained to Evergreeners, Geoduck Beach eventually became popular from one independent out of print book written by an alumni, *100 Best Nude Beaches in North America.*[10] Since then, people from all over the world have been bearing all at the beach.

Nudity at The Evergreen State College is not a new thing. In fact, the college would hold a weekly nude swim meet every Friday for a full decade between the mid-70s and mid-80s.[11] "They had to stop nude swimming much like they had to stop the nude beach," Larry Savage, a current

[9] Digging a Geoduck is very highly illegal on this beach and if you are caught by an Evergreener, they would more than likely give you the death penalty – with torture.
[10] (Savage 2009)
[11] (Savage 2009)

dispatcher from The Evergreen State College's Police Department, said, "there were too many perverts hanging around."[12]

The beach is no longer nude due to the publicity and safety reasons.[13] One can not only get fined, but be labeled as a sex offender.

Z-Dorm

The Evergreen woods are full of these extra shelters called "Z-Dorms". Z-Dorm was coined by Evergreen students because the dorm buildings on the campus only go to the letter "U". However, there some people who would prefer to go back to the "basics" and be one with nature by camping. These students are often labeled as transients since it is illegal to camp out in the forest, but it happens more often than one might think.

With the results of these Z-Dormers, the Evergreen woods are filled with four tree houses bounded against the trees. These tree houses are hard to find unless one were to really look for them. One would find them to be all sizes ready to sleep in for anyone who would prefer to risk the elements when it comes to their environmental studies.

There are several theories why these Z-Dormers exist. One theory is that they can't find a place to live (homeless) or couldn't get into the dorms or apartment at Cooper's Glen due to financial or poor timing.[14] The second theory is they are actually studying nature and want to see if they can actually survive by getting back to the natural basics. The final theory is that they are not

[12] (Savage 2009)
[13] No safety problems or crime have been reported due to nudity at the beach.
[14] Poor timing is a typical problem amongst inexperienced renters. The college housing contract normally ends at the end of the year and sometimes the inexperienced renter cannot be in their new place right away due to two reasons: 1) The apartment is not ready to move-in yet, and/or 2) the student was just looking at getting an apartment on the exact same day of their move out date.

students and is they are a part of the homeless problem. Sometimes it is hard to spot a Z-Dormer since they blend into the population at Evergreen well.

It Came From the Steam Tunnels

Utility tunnels, sometimes nicknamed as *steam tunnels* are fairly common on most college campuses across the United States and The Evergreen State College's steam tunnels are no exception. Many misconceptions of the steam tunnels come from The Evergreen State College rumor book. Some stories are easy to conceive due to the lack of the visual, where people know that the Steam Tunnels do exist, but very few people have actually been in them. Stories of UFOs are living underneath the college grounds to the "easy access for the National Guard to disengage the troops for future protests." The National Guard and the protests seem to be a re-occurring theme when it comes to the Evergreen student protestors. Even though most of these rumors are completely bogus, there is an ounce of truth based on these stories when it comes to the steam tunnels

The Evergreen State College wanted to conserve energy before it was fashionable. In 1971, a Central Utility Plant was built in order to facilitate a large sum of 12,000 students that were expected in 1985.[15] Because the college was set in a rural area, and to prevent an overload on the power grid, the Central Utility Plant was built along with a maintenance tunnel that housed the steam, communication lines, and electricity.

While taking the tour of the Central Utility Plant (CUPs) on January 30, 2009, a maintenance worker named "Ed"[16] gave a private tour of the tunnels and the steam plant. The steam plant uses city water where it is pressurized, cooled, filtered, and heated for the distribution of the steam

[15] (Durham, Anderson & Freed 1968)
[16] I couldn't catch his last name due to the loud noise throughout the steam plant, and I could remember only one thing on his maintenance uniform, a patch that said "Ed".

throughout the tunnels. The steam plant has two of everything which could either be used in parallel or as backup (the second machinery is normally used for backup purposes). When the water gets heated in the boiler system, the fuel used can be switched between Natural Gas and Oil, depending on the cheapest fuel source at the time.

"The tunnels have a 6% grade," he said while we slowly made our way through the enclosed space, "that means we are slowly going uphill." That explained the steady climb throughout the main tunnel.[17] The tunnel connects to every single building throughout the campus (with the exception of the dorms). "As you can see," Ed explained, "it gets hotter and hotter as you move away from the plant. This makes sense since hot air rises."

The tunnel was large in both height and width, large enough to drive a semi truck through without the trailer[18]. Because of the large sum of racks carrying all the communication, electrical, steam, and water lines, the space is more confined where there is enough room for two to three people who are able to pass by each other with some extra room.

Periodic escape hatches were placed every few yards with fire extinguishers for emergency purposes. "Whoever designed this tunnel was really concerned about safety of the people stuck in the tunnels," Ed said while showing one of the escape hatches, "I always feel really safe here even in an earthquake knowing that these things are here. If the water leaks, they have drains with sump pumps that will work so that way we don't drown down here."

[17] It turned out the electric cart had a low battery, which explains the slow climb. About half way through, we turned the electric cart around and then coasted our way back to the Central Utility Plant with a small push to the electrical outlet. I didn't mind walking……it was easier to take some picture!
[18] The semi truck would get stuck if it had a trailer attached to it.

It became apparent that the tour was over when the tunnel ended and split up into two directions. The left tunnel went to the LAB building and the right tunnel ended at Seminar I. Ed was right. The tunnel was really hot at the end of the steam tunnel. This was the end of the tour.

The steam tunnels were open for contractors for anything from maintenance purposes to building concrete structures for the students. Unfortunately, those contractors were fairly careless by exiting through the escape hatches located throughout the campus.[19] Because of the carelessness of leaving the escape hatch unlocked or open, students soon discovered the steam tunnels running underneath their feet. Larry Savage, a long time worker of Police Services at The Evergreen State College said, "I once saw a teddy bear head on one of the racks of the tunnel back in the late eighties. I can't remember where it is, but I am sure that it is long gone by now."[20]

The story of the mummified cat goes something like this: *A small kitten accidently got into the steam tunnels one day in the 1990s and ended up stuck in between some floor boards. When it was soon discovered, the dead kitten was well preserved from the elements.*

The one story that seemed to be near true was the police that roamed within the steam tunnels. "One time, the police needed some training of their dogs to smell for bombs and drugs in extreme conditions. So, we planted a few of these bags throughout the steam tunnel for the dogs to sniff for them," said Savage, "We let them. It was good training."[21]

Very few students actually enter the steam tunnels. There were no aliens, unless the maintenance workers are actually disguised as humans (they seemed like real human beings!). There was no way for the National Guard to have access to the steam tunnels to take care of the protestors. It would not have been very simple nor be an easy access to Red Square. Yes, the steam

[19] (Savage 2009)
[20] (Savage 2009)
[21] (Savage 2009)

tunnels are big enough to drive large semis, but this would have been possible before the equipment was installed within those tunnels.

"The Red Baron Was Here" [22]

After serving his duty in the Vietnam War, Baron Stean became a contractor for construction. There was one thing that haunted him: finish up school with an undergraduate degree. He came onto Evergreen as a student for the nights and weekends program. When he said that he was a contractor, Evergreen was delighted and said that this was the place for him. He didn't know that Evergreen would have something for him because all he knew of Evergreen was the "basket weaving" classes.[23] Stean came onto the campus at the right time and became one of the students who designed and built the Organic Farm House.

The Organic Farm House was meant to be a "green" building that was constructed with all natural materials and ecologically friendly. Many attempts of erecting a "green" structure were tested and often became a failure through the Environmental Design Group who proposed the Organic Farm House back in 1971.[24] The Organic Farm was modeled after the Santa Cruz and J.I. Rodale organic farms.[25] In January 1972, the Environmental Design Group created the Environmental Structure Project (ESP) with multiple temporary experimental structures.[26] When the structures became condemned, the ESP program was scrapped.

With a contracting background, Stean thought he knew the proper way to fabricate a structure: excavate the land with a backhoe, lay a cement foundation, order the lumber, etc. He soon found out that he had to learn an entirely a different way of building all together. Instead, the house was to disturb very little of the environment. If the structure is about to be demolished, then it must

[22] Stean did not want to be recorded. He said that he would rather write it down because he didn't want someone to judge him as a "crazy old man". This interview was based off solely of the memory of the author.
[23] Evergreen always had different titles for different classes. In this case, much of the community had always assumed The Evergreen State College was a joke for education. I had to basket weaving in quotes meaning it is a joke of a class even though it is probably a very interesting type of program worth learning.
[24] The Paper, December 13, 1971, vol. 1 no. 2
[25] Paper, December 13, 1971, vol. 1 no. 2
[26] The Paper, January 10, 1972, vol. 1 no. 3

be flattened, recycled, and the land must be returned to its original forest environment. The house used cement blocks as the foundation with poles to hold the main part of the structure up. The wood was from the trees from The Evergreen State College forest land. The trees were taken to a local mill, cut, and then returned in order to build the house.

"Do you know how hard it is to work with green wood," Stean asked. Green wood is harder to work with when assembling an edifice. The green wood is not only heavier, but the structure has tendency to move if it is not properly dried. "You should have seen the faces of my fellow contractors when they heard that I had to work with green wood," said Stean. When it came to the roofing, Stean asked if he should order the cedar shingles. The Environmental Design Group said no. They wanted to get the cedar from the cedar trees from The Evergreen State College forest and split the shingles themselves. He was surprised that the students hand split the shingles by themselves. Unfortunately, they ran out of cedar shingles half way through the roofing, and he ordered more shingles from a lumber yard.

Stean had to teach the students proper construction techniques and supplied the nails. "Most of the students knew absolutely nothing about carpentry or even how to use a nail and hammer," Stean said, "I held workshops to train them in the building technology and have pay stubs from the college to prove it." He left the college after he got his BA in 1975 with just the deck and the interiors of the Organic Farm House were incomplete.

In an Evergreen Newsletter from February 8, 1980, Stean heard about the completion of the Organic Farm House and went to the dedication ceremony on February 14th. Michael Barron was given credit for the Organic Farm House, but other people who deserved credit for their work (i.e. the designing crew) were never mentioned. Stean stopped the former state governor and then college president, Daniel J. Evans. "Evans said that he was very busy and didn't want to look at the

matter of who should and who should not take credit for the work of the Organic Farm House," said Stean, "I don't know who this Michael Barron is, and perhaps he deserves credit for things that he did after I left, but I think the students who helped build the Organic Farm House should deserve the same credit as Michael Barron."

Here is a list of those students –

> Designers & Building: Ralph Allen, Keith Brown, Nathan Chess, Mike Corke, Eva Foster, Tim Graham, Bruce Need, Vern Jensen, Merritt Mount, Barbara Pell, Neil Pritz, Baron Stean, Rhyno Stinchfield, and Lorie Schley.
>
> Staff Advisor and Contract Supervisor: William Knauss[27]

However, Baron Stean did leave his mark when he left The Evergreen State College's Organic Farm House. On one of the wooden poles holding up the Organic Farm House, Baron Stean carved: "Red Baron Was Here".

[27] The Evergreen State College Organic Farm House booklet, back page

The Evergreen State Prison (TESP)

Some of the stories I came across from students, staff, and faculty that had been repeated regularly are that The Evergreen State College was originally planned as a state prison. The State of Washington wanted to shut down the college and turn it into a prison; or the State of Washington hires out the same architects who design schools also design state prisons. Even though the concrete structures throughout the campus may seem like you are walking through a prison, these two myths are simply not true.

First, architects of Washington State actually specialize in one type of architecture when it comes to government buildings. In order to actually design a prison, one must go through vigorous federal and state background checks. The architect, Robert L. Durham of Durham, Anderson, and Freed, had historically never actually drawn up a penal complex in his lifetime. The Evergreen State College was the first four-year college that he had drawn up. His previous accomplishments were churches, elementary schools, and fire houses within the Seattle area.[28]

Being his highest accomplishment, The Evergreen State College's architecture was named in the book, *The Campus As A Work of Art* by Thomas Gaines in 1991 as the sixth best laid out college campuses in the nation. Gaines explains, "The Evergreen State College's random but cohesive plan combined with exquisitely designed concrete volumes and voids set in the arboreal drama of Olympia, Washington, shows that administrations can aspire to perfection even with all the complex demands of campus making. The Evergreen does need more sculpture….and lacking to the existing

[28] (University of Washington Libraries 2009)

master plan."[29] It wasn't just Robert Durham who was the architect of the layout of The Evergreen State College. Other architects also contributed to the making of the campus. [30]

The Evergreen State College had a battle with the Washington State Legislature for years. In 1964, a report was issued by the Council of Presidents, *A Plan for Public Higher Education in Washington*, where there was a recommendation to create a new four-year state college because of the projected high enrollment of students. In 1967, the dream came true with the purchase of 990 acres of land, including one of the oldest structures, a slaughterhouse for pigs (now the day care center and once the administration building). The battle with the legislature started after the buildings came up and the new type of education called "inter-disciplinary learning" based off Alexander Meiklejohn's book, *The Experimental College* and Joseph Tussman's *Experiment at Berkeley.*[31]

The battle became heated between the legislature and The Evergreen State College, mainly because of the lower than expected enrollment of students (the college was expecting 12,000 students enrolled by 1985)[32] and Washington State budgetary problems. The college, of course, was not the same college that was originally planned or what the legislatures thought it would turn out to be. However, the battle of proposals of shutting down The Evergreen State College was attempted several times because of these budget crunches.

The first battle started in 1971, when House of Representative James Kuehlne (R-Spokane) wanted to shut down the college and turn it into a police academy. "It is high time the Reed College of Washington State be closed," he said while proposing the amendment, "and that we build a police academy or good trade school or something of practical usage." [33] Some legislative representatives

[29] (Gaines 1991)
[30] See Appendix I for a full list of architects and their other projects.
[31] (Jones 1981)
[32] (Durham, Anderson & Freed 1968)
[33] (Kuehnle attacks TESC; seeks police academy 1973)

weren't very impressed with the students, either. For example, Representative Ken Eikenberry (R-Seattle) made a visit to the college. "We met one student in the library who had claimed he had been studying poetry for three years (the school had been open only one and a half years), which immediately raised a question of student accountability." [34]

Representative Paul Barden (R-Seattle) commented more from the same trip, "[I] really saw no reason to keep it [Evergreen] in operation. We were on the campus for over two hours and never could find a class in session. It's a nice hotel, but I'd like to see some education going on there."[35]

This did not go well with Representative Barney Goltz (D-Bellingham) who defended the college with this limerick:

Mr. Kuehnle is back on the floor
Knocking down Evergreen's door
Though he will not owe it
To any one poet
I think he-uh-it should lay on the floor.[36]

With the fear of under enrollment in for the 1976-77 school year, there was a final count of 2,636 students attending The Evergreen State College. Unfortunately, most of the students were from outside of Washington State.[37] Despite the enrollment, The Evergreen State College goes through another threat of closure due to budgetary problems. Senator A.L. "Slim" Rasmussen proposed Senate Bill No. 2866[38] that would have shut down Evergreen and the turn it into an annex of the University of Washington. Since the other universities in Washington State were at half

[34] (Katz 1974)
[35] (Katz 1974)
[36] (Kuehnle attacks TESC; seeks police academy 1973)
[37] (Kruse 1976)
[38] (Pokorny, Yet Another Evergreen Threat 1977)

capacity, Rasmussen reasoned that it would be easier to take the students with near empty capacity (Evergreen) and put them in a larger capacity (University of Washington).[39] However, Rasmussen was proven wrong considering that The Evergreen State College was still cheaper to maintain than the rest of the state funded four-year universities.[40] The budget crunch was resolved with a tuition hike in higher education.

In 1981, a third and final call of a shutdown of The Evergreen State College through House Bill No. 793 presented on November 11 by Representative Dick Bond (R-Spokane). Bond wanted to "moth-ball" The Evergreen State College due to budget cuts that would have saved the State of Washington $28 million. The Spokane legislature suggests that dorms may be appropriate for housing minimum security prisoners. He added that the college could be used to house state offices after the college was to be turned over to the State Department of General Administration. Over 80 percent of the students were from out of state and Washington State was paying for it. "It doesn't make any sense to fund that operation with all the troubles we got," said Bond, "All the four-year colleges have more students than we can pay for while Evergreen has to recruit to get enough students. It's ridiculous."[41]

Senator H.A. Goltz (D-Bellingham) fired back with the following limerick that saved The Evergreen State College from extinction:

A Kuehnle-like man from Spokane
Introduced a budget-cut plan.
Dan Evans, once-hero,
Got a Bond-rating zero,

[39] (Pokorny, The Man Who Wants to Close Evergreen 1977)
[40] (Pokorny, Why Evergreen Costs Less, Costs More 1974)
[41] (Olson, Barney's Barbs For Bond's Bill 1981)

Shed tears for the Evergreen clan.[42]

[42] (Olson, Goltz Aims Barb at Bond's Evergreen Bill 1981)

The Mystery

On the morning of October 3, 1974, a female body was found in front of Dorm A of The Evergreen State College at 2:30 in the morning. She had appeared to be stabbed in the abdomen and thrown off of the tenth story of the building. The girl was identified as Vicki Faye Schneider.[43]

That year, 1974, was a troubling time for The Evergreen State College. Aside from the national Watergate Scandal and the impeachment of Richard Nixon and the constant battle of the Washington State Legislature wanting to axe the college, crime was beginning to be more and more abundant. The campus was known for the high drug use, graffiti, and larceny, but not a homicide.

Unfortunately, 1974 did consist of a murder of a missing girl name Donna Gail Manson on March 21st while she was abducted while walking to a jazz concert at The Evergreen State College. Eventually, people would find out that Donna Gail Manson was abducted and murdered by Theodore Robert Bundy, but nobody thought it was a homicide in 1974. Bundy didn't confess nor mentioned the location of her body until the day before his execution in 1989. Washington State were in full fear of the man they called "Ted".[44]

The year, 1974, also had a rape, but later on the male was captured and sentenced for incarceration. Also, during a celebration, one of the students got drunk, fell off the top library bridge. He was in a body cast and said that it was a very stupid idea. Along with the stupidity, there was another factor to blame that contributed such a high amount of crime throughout the campus: High Security. Many people thought their rights were often taken away before The Evergreen State

[43] (Kramer 1974)
[44] (Rule 2000)

College Police Services came into existence. Students were often padded down before entering the Library Building.[45]

Many students were claiming that The Evergreen State College was becoming a police state and were really concerned about the death of Vicki Faye Schneider (who lived in B-Dorm) who just started in Peter Elbow's program entitled, "Self-Exploration Through Autobiography". Very little was known of her at the time since she had just arrived at the campus on September 16th. She was a B-Plus student who graduated from Highland High School in San Antonio, Texas. There, she attended San Antonio College for more than a quarter. October 2, 1974 was her 18th birthday.[46]

Due to large news coverage from KIRO-TV, KING-TV, and KOMO-TV as well as The Centralia Chronicle, The Daily Olympian, Seattle Times, Tacoma News Tribune, and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, rumors spread throughout the campus of the death of Vicki Faye Schneider. Many people felt unsafe by linking the unsolved murders around Washington State (there were approximately seven to eight serial killers doing murders).[47] Others linked the rape that happened earlier that year and claimed that Schneider was sexually assaulted. One rumor claimed that drugs or drinking may have been involved.

The rumors were dispelled at a four o'clock all-campus meeting in the first floor library lobby. Some 150-200 people showed up to hear what Thurston County Sheriff Don Redmond (who was a part of the Manson case) had to say. He reiterated throughout the meeting "that there was no proof that Schneider's death had been suicide, but added that there was nothing to prove otherwise."[48] The sheriff did not want the rumors to flourish. However, there was a stranger who

[45] Temporary classrooms were set up in the library as well as other services such as SAGA (the food service), the bookstore, the administration, and the library.
[46] (Daily Olympian 1974)
[47] (Post-Intelligencer 2003)
[48] (Kramer 1974)

may have been linked to Schneider's death. He was described as a "man in his twenties, five feet 10 inches, 160 pounds, with short blond hair parted to one side. The man was wearing a white cowboy shirt with blue trim, tan dress cowboy pants, and shined cowboy boots…." He was seen sleeping on the floor of the 5th floor of A-Dorm and was seen playing pool with her few hours before her death.[49]

After interviewing three hundred people, Sheriff Don Redmond took it to court in order to close the case on October 29, 1974. It was an apparent suicide where Vicki Faye Schneider tried to stab herself in the abdomen an inch above the navel with a kitchen knife where the sheriff's detectives found the wood handle twenty feet from her body. Brett Adams, an Evergreen student, said that he was attempting to fall asleep when he heard a "loud thud". He looked out the window and saw a pair of legs. He put on his coat, ran down the stairs and asked for assistance while the McLane Fire Department attempted to resuscitate Schneider.[50]

Detective Paul Barclift speculated, "She came off the roof. There were only three ways to get there. One would have been out through a window that had a bookcase in front of it. Secondly, she could have climbed up a pole which security people at the college had greased to keep students off the roof. The third way to get there was to climb up louvers over an air conditioner. There were footprints on the louvers, but we couldn't positively match them with Vickie's shoes." Barclift figured that the she went through the louver route. "Although the knife wound wasn't deep, the pain would have been excruciating. She may have stabbed herself and then passed out, or she may have stabbed herself as she jumped."[51]

[49] (Kramer 1974)
[50] (Daily Olympian 1974)
[51] (Daily Olympian 1974)

Thurston County Sheriff's department came to the conclusion of Vicki Faye Schneider's death due to boyfriend troubles where she became very depressed. After reading her diary, it was a basic suicide, not just her depression where she was planning her demise for a long time.

Even though Vicki Faye Schneider's case is tragic, suicides are somewhat typical but cannot be proven. You will find no higher education institution reporting such statistics. This story was chosen due to the myth that *The Evergreen State College has a higher suicide rate than any other college nationally*. There are too many variables that constitute a suicide when it comes to college campuses. The variables could be anywhere from a drug overdose, whether the person is considered to be a student when they are actually taking a quarterly break from their academics, or if they are considered to be a student off the campus. Due to the lack of statistics and too many variables involved, this could be a myth or a factual statement that The *Evergreen State College has a higher suicide rate than any other college nationally*. College campus suicides from both psychological and crime statistics needs further investigation.

The Shot Heard From The Evergreen State College

On April 17, 1984, Elisa Tissot was having coffee with her friends at a corner table of The Evergreen State College cafeteria in the CAB building a little before 9 in the morning. It had been a chilly Tuesday morning with clouds hanging around the campus. To top it off, a full moon was scheduled that night.[52] Outside the main doors of the cafeteria a man was seen walking back and forth in the hallway for approximately 30 minutes. An anonymous eyewitness, who was sitting with Elisa Tissot recounts the minutes:

> *As I walked into the cafeteria that morning, Mike [Pimentel] passed me on his way out. I noticed he was nicely dressed in a brown corduroy jacket and slacks with a dark plaid shirt and red tie.*
>
> *I glanced at my watch and saw it was 8:59 a.m. Looking up, I saw a friend of mine who was sitting with Elisa, They both asked me to join them at their table, which I did.*
>
> *Elisa looked up at me and said, "Oh boy, another bodyguard." I sat down and my friend introduced us to each other. We exchanged pleasantries and then I got up to get some coffee. I saw my roommate also getting coffee and we both rejoined Elisa at her table.*
>
> *As we sat down, she joked, "Now I have three bodyguards." I didn't know what she meant but we all laughed anyway.*
>
> *We talked about school and classes and things like that for about five minutes when Elisa looked over my shoulder and said lightheartedly, "Here he comes."*
>
> *I glanced over my shoulder and saw Mike three feet away from the table. He had a gun in his hands by then and was just beginning to take aim with it. Before anyone could move or say one word, Mike began shooting.*
>
> *Elisa screamed and fell out of her chair. I thought he was firing blanks until I saw the corner of Elisa's chair was gone.*
>
> *Elisa was on the floor and Mike moved his position slightly to get a better aim. He continued firing at Elisa until the clip was empty.*
>
> *Mike then walked up close to Elisa, pointed the gun directly at her and pulled the trigger. The gun just made a click noise as no bullets were left in the clip or the chamber.*

[52] (Weather Underground 1984)

Mike then looked at all of us at the table. He stood there for a moment and looked around the room.

His facial expression was like, "That'll teach you." [53]

Michael Pimentel slowly walked out of the cafeteria with the Colt .45 caliber automatic. He sat down on the cement barrier at the bus loop and lit a cigarette. A witness of the cafeteria shooting, Thomas Sanders, ran after Michael while a firefighter, who happened to be eating his breakfast inside the cafeteria, administered CPR on Elisa. Thomas Sanders picked up the gun off of the adjacent grass and heard Michael speak, "I guess they'll give me the death penalty for this." Sanders turned in the gun to Gary Russell, the chief of Evergreen Security. As Russell, Sanders, and Russell's friend, Sam LaGrave approached Pimentel, Pimentel said, "I just killed a girl. I pumped seven shots into her."

Elisa Tissot was still alive, but in critical condition. With one wound in the leg, and three in the chest area, she was sent in care by ambulance to St. Peter's Hospital off of Lily Road in Lacey. She had only lived for an hour and a half after the shooting. She was 21.

Michael Pimentel and Elisa Tissot were complete opposites in personalities as a couple. They both met in 1982 and broken up in 1983. Elisa had an outgoing personality and everyone loved her, including Michael. She was an outstanding student and if The Evergreen State College were to give out grades, then she would have a high grade point average. Elisa had a loving character where she enjoyed hugs, poetry, mysticism, and her unselfish practice of helping others, whether in

[53] (Scott 1984)

schoolwork, or in mental depression.[54] She volunteered often for the YMCA and as a camp counselor for YMCA's Camp Seymour in Tacoma.

More than 250 people showed up to her memorial service at The Evergreen State College library lobby, where mourners dipped lemon slices in honey and ate them to symbolize the sweetness of life and bitterness of Elisa Tissot's death. After the hour long memorial service, a May-pole dance followed by a lively folk music dance was done in her honor. "If you knew Elisa," said Roger Dickie, a friend of Elisa, "you'd know she wouldn't want us to sit around and cry." [55]

Michael was 27 at the time of the shooting. He started school in 1981, but would often drop out a few weeks later. He often wore an army jacket with a crippled left leg. Most people at the time would often mistake him as a Vietnam veteran, which was entirely false. Michael fought as a Lance Corporal for the Rhodesian army from 1977-1980. Since then, he suffered with Delayed Stress Syndrome (DSS) which he had thought he had a mild case while in counseling in 1983.

Pimentel thought that Delayed Stress Syndrome is "when a veteran gets married, settles in with a job and then loses control with flashbacks of the fighting in a war scenario". [56] Delayed Stress Syndrome was often diagnosed to Vietnam Veterans and later was renamed as Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). According to the American Psychiatric Association, the symptoms would show up as "*anxiety or increased arousal that were not present before the trauma. These symptoms may include difficulty falling or staying asleep that may be due to recurrent nightmares during which the traumatic event is relived, hyper-vigilance, and exaggerated startle response. Some individuals report irritability or outbursts or anger or difficulty concentrating or completing tasks."*[57]

[54] (Hendrick 1984)
[55] (Hendrick 1984)
[56] (Chateaubriand 1984)
[57] (American Psychiatric Association 2000)

One night, Michael Pimentel sat down with Francisco Chateaubriand, a long time collegiate acquaintance of Michael a few weeks before the shooting. He told Francisco that he thought it would be alright for Elisa to come back to him and had a hard time trying to get back with her after the break up a year ago. "You know," he said, "sometimes I sit and dream that I've shot her and everything's all right." [58]

"You really wouldn't want to do that," Francisco said to Michael, "What good would it do? She'd be gone and you'd still be alone. It would be nuts." Later on, they talked about California, where he thought about relocating to and nothing more was said about Elisa.[59]

On April 12, a few days before the shooting, Elisa became concerned about Michael stalking her and went to the Olympia Police Department as a reference from Evergreen Security. "She was concerned about his welfare as during numerous conversations with him threatened suicide," said Officer Trevor Seal. [60] She had already explained her situation to her boss at the Tacoma YMCA and college security. Michael was showing up constantly to her job and at Evergreen trying to get back with Elisa. Seal said he would try to contact Pimentel, but was told that he left for California instead.

After the shooting, Michael was convicted of 1st degree murder with a weapon by the jury in July 1984. Part of his plea was that he had a mental condition and wasn't mentally competent at the time of the murder. He appealed his trial in 1987 and then again in 1994.[61] Michael was taken from the status of life in prison to 30 years in due to his mental treatment.

[58] (Chateaubriand 1984)
[59] (Chateaubriand 1984)
[60] (Green 1984) Note: According to the Olympian, Trevor Seal was a deputy of the Thurston County Sheriff's Department. After confirmation, Officer Trevor Seal was never part of the Thurston County Sheriff's Department, but was with the Olympian Police Department when Tissot's report was filed.
[61] This was done at the court of appeals in Tacoma. Much of the staff that convicted Pimentel are currently still working at the Thurston County Superior Court including the prosecutor who is currently a judge.

The Elisa Tissot murder became such a major influence, that the Washington State Senate had passed a bill within ten months, Senate Bill 3549 (passed on February 4, 1985) and Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 3012 (passed on January 24, 1985), where it requires that all domestic violence to be recognized and law enforcement is required to protect the victims of domestic violence.

Evergreen Ghosts

Many people have seen strange things throughout the campus other than the unusually dressed characters and their behavior. Somehow, the supernatural had been hanging around the campus whether they are wanted or not. The Evergreen State College had ghosts well before the institution was dreamed up, not just former students, staff or faculty as once thought.

From an open letter written to the *Daily Olympian* from October 31, 1968, The Churchman Family said there is a ghost currently living in their home that they would be certainly glad to pass on to the college. Mrs. Churchman wrote:[62]

To The Future Students of Evergreen State College:

We, the Churchman Family of the Lewis Road, west of Olympia, wish to leave a legacy to The Evergreen State College, which will occupy the land we have called home for the last ten years.

We have left now, after a reluctant sale of our home to the State of Washington. We leave behind us one small member of our family whom we found it impossible to move. We leave you our household ghost.

He came to us about four years ago and his presence has been a part of our lives since the day he entered our home unannounced. He is often heard walking about the house and gravel paths and he is often seen and heard opening the doors of the home and other buildings. He seems to be quite at home and comes at all hours of the day and night. He has never attempted to harm any member of the family.

Not only are we used to his comings and goings, but the family dogs ignore him though he is heard walking within a few feet of them. Sometimes they will look when he opens a door but never make a fuss about it.

We wonder why he chose our home. Was there something here that we never understood?

We are going to miss him but we feel our friend will be a good member of the new college. We wonder which group of students he will choose for his new companions when the school is finished and occupied. We hope you will be kind to him, future students, and accept him as we have Treat him well. He is our legacy to you.

The Churchman Family

Nobody knows who this man is, but he does more than leaving doors open and making footstep noises throughout the campus. He [the ghost] has the tendency to leave the water running

[62] (Nelson 1968)

and leaving the lights on. The former property had 22 wooded acres and the building is still standing. The rambler was still new in 1968 (it was built in 1960)[63]. That rambler home is currently contracted out to the Olympia Community School, a non-profit private school for K-5.[64] It also goes by another name as "The Geoduck House".

When Joyce Nelson, a *Daily Olympian ghost writer*, came to interview Mrs. Churchman, who at that time was living a retired life with her husband, George, in the Wynoochie Valley, she followed up with another experience of the ghost.

"One night, I looked out and the barn door open and the wind was blowing on those ponies and the lights were on. I said to George, you sure like to pay a big light bill. Well, it turned out that he hadn't been out to the barn. No, it couldn't have been a stranger sleeping in the barn, either. We checked.

Another thing, the lady who lives in the red ranch house over there swears she's heard music from over here. Not us. She says he likes rock 'n' roll."[65]

It isn't just the ghost from the Geoduck House. There are said to be ghost stories of former students that are haunting the land. While seeking for some ghost stories throughout the campus two people finally said something. "I once gave a ghost a back rub," said a current male student. "It was in the B-Dorm of my room."

A female student piped up and said something that was more believable of her experience. "My mother was a friend of Donna Gail Manson," said the student.

Donna Gail Manson became of victim of the Ted Bundy in 1974, where Ted Bundy finally admitted the killing and told the detectives the exact location of her body the night before his

[63] (Thurston County Assessor 2008)
[64] (Olympia Community School (OCS) n.d.)
[65] (Nelson 1968)

execution in Florida in 1989. The detectives believed they found the body, but couldn't identify it because her skull was never found.[66]

"I was in the dormitory kitchen," the female student started, "when I felt a hand patting me on my right shoulder. That was when I turned around and saw Donna Gail Manson's ghost. The ghost said do you know my mother by name and I said 'Yeah," and began to point to a picture I had handy with me." She pointed to the notebook that she carries with her at all times, and opened it to the page with a picture of her mother and then closed the notebook. "Then, the Donna Manson ghost disappeared."

There are plenty of ghosts throughout the campus being a close knit community. While walking the campus buildings in the middle of the night, one does find creepy places. Most people felt something disturbing within the campus buildings. The Library, one of the oldest structures on the campus, is no exception. There was rumors of a ghost walking through the hallowed halls of the building, but may have changed due to the remodeling. Still, people do claim that they still feel something unusual in the basement or the old cafeteria on the fourth floor. There was a ghost sighted in the periodicals section and the main stacks on the third floor of the Library. In the LAB buildings, some people claim that the whole building is creepy, but find the basement creepier than the rest of the building.

Every student will find each building on the campus, in some way or form, very uncomfortable in certain areas. What does frighten people the most is that each building is actually living with the noisy machinery working to make the structure a little more comfortable. With the amount of ghosts throughout the campus, it explains the phenomenon of the paranormal world that

[66] (Rule 2000)

The Evergreen State College students just have to live with. Perhaps, a little rock 'n' roll may settle your nerves.

Happy Land

There is a secret place for students called Happy Land on campus. Happy Land will be no more when construction begins in 2009, thus giving people just memories of the old place and then leaving those memories behind them.

The maintenance committee went on a long elevator ride into the basement of the CAB Building and ended up at door 14. Door 14 houses the storage for the student clubs. The key master opened the gate on top of a ladder. This is considered to be a magical place and not just a room full of junk. There were cans of food with vegetables that one would not eat set specifically: Del Monte® Cream of Corn, Campbell's® Cream of Mushroom Soup, and Libby's® Pumpkin sitting on the ventilation pipes. The graffiti began to increase as one got closer to the room. While entering through the homemade door that was about four feet high, there was a paper sign taped on a ventilation pipe that read:

Welcome!

You've reached Happy Land: utility tunnel, cave, a section of the universe connected to other sections. There is much to do here. Before you leave take a moment to consider the value of this place. Consider the work that has been done here. Consider the placement of objects. Consider the amplification of the sound that shakes the floor, a din which has been here forever. Consider secrecy, don't speak of this place, instead make it part of yourself. Consider bringing someone here and letting the cave speak for itself.

The first rule of Happy Land is that it is not a place that one is suppose to talk about nor is it a place that exists but through the word of mouth. The second rule of Happy Land is not only do you have to keep the place a secret; you must leave something behind and add your signature to the

guestbook. If one held any experiments, one must journalize that information as well (there was a book of experiments).[67]

There were assorted objects everywhere. The room is in rainbow colors of yellow, red, white, light blue, pink, and dark green. The color stripes do not repeat in the exact order. On the far wall, is a large sign painted on the cement: Happy Land.

The objects include a wheelchair, multiple pieces of electronics including television sets, a rolling light, figurines, and even some paintings to liven up the place. Many of the items date back to the 1970s, but nobody is too sure when Happy Land actually did start.[68] It is said that Happy Land existed sometime in the 1980s or 1990s. Art projects such as sculptures, paintings, photographs, and memorials are rampant throughout the small room.

Some people who have been to Happy Land told their opinions of the place. Some say it is a room full of junk and needs to be cleaned up and cleared out immediately. Others say it is a valuable thing for the college to preserve for future students. Whether it is a room full of junk or not, Happy Land provides something that you had forgotten within your childhood. As someone once put it, "Happy Land is where my childhood left off in a psychotic kind of way." Perhaps Happy Land was a way for the college students to let go of their childhood and leave it behind as they become better adults in the future.

One thing is for sure: there is no other Happy Land outside The Evergreen State College. After much research by asking different college campuses around the world, Happy Land is still unique.[69] It is this uniqueness that should be preserved.

[67] On the last day that Happy Land exists in the CAB, the books will be sent to archives for future filing. However, people are still showing up there unofficially on a daily basis.

[68] There was so much eye candy, and since I was looking at the room, I didn't know where to start it when it came to picture taking. The guest books look fairly new, but they may not be too accurate.

[69] Many students that I have talked to around the world wish that they had a Happy Land to escape from the daily rut of their daily academic studies.

Conclusion

What have I learned from studying these stories? Human beings have always been storytellers since the day they could communicate with others. We've seen it in cave drawings. Yet, they still survive and they do still tell the story of how they caught that animal. Throughout the study, I had to ask myself, "If objects could talk what would they say to me?" This is where I often looked for small things such as a marking on the wall or an associated object left behind.

There are several problems in hunting down the truth behind these stories. For one, the stories that do exist from word of mouth can normally be found not in history books, but old, musty newspapers, magazines, and the archives (which the college library has done a wonderful job of preserving these items). Objects and rooms are harder to track down as I soon found out. All I could do was to write my personal experience, describe, and take pictures.

As I have examined the stories, I did find some sort of truth behind them.

- Students who saw contractors coming out of the steam tunnels between maintenance periods could have led to making up stories of UFOs living underneath them or the National Guard having easy access to control any protestors or riots.
- The murder of a young woman can be turned from a tragedy into improving our lives from the mistakes we make.
- The geoduck is not some random animal picked to be the college mascot. Much like The Evergreen State College, it has: flexibility, versatility, permanence, vulnerability, and it's non-aggressive. *Omnia Extares!* must always have an exclamation point in order for it to be proper Latin.

- We found that having recognition of something positive that you did for the community should always be recognized.
- Suicides do happen at any college, but not as many as we think. There are too many variables.
- There are ghosts throughout the campus if you believe in them. They are not there to hurt us, but to guide us spiritually. In other words, they love the college as much as Evergreeners do.
- We must fear any budget cuts that legislature have it in for us. This could lead to the closing of the college. Perhaps we should change our reputation to make the college more conservative, or better yet, find a representative who knows how to do limericks?
- The architects who designed the college did not design prisons, which defeats the ongoing theory of Washington state school buildings are ironically similar to Washington state jails and prisons.
- Until the CAB gets remodeled, there will always be a place to escape to known as Happy Land.

Finally, The Evergreen State College is well known to be the place of higher learning, but more of it can be taught as we look further into the history of the college and the personal stories that the college community can share with us. These lessons can be learned and changed to prevent more of these problems in the future. How can we know where our future is headed without knowing the past? There are many students who don't know why we have a geoduck as a mascot, and why a non-traditional college has traditions. The Evergreen State College was meant to be an "experimental" college and the students are all

of those experiments. It was meant to be a failure, but it didn't work. It is the students, faculty, and staff who keep this college going; therefore it is the students, faculty, and staff who have made The Evergreen State College successful. This college is screaming, "Let me teach you some lessons to help you become a wiser human being." Lessons learned.

Appendix I: Architects and Their Buildings

The Evergreen State College Building Name	Year Built	Architect (or Architectural Firm)[70]	Past Projects[71]
Daniel J. Evans Library	1971	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Congregation Ezra Bessaroth, Seattle, WA Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA Fauntleroy Community Church, West Seattle, Seattle Saint John's Church, Kirkland, WA Saint John's Episcopal Church, Parish House, Seattle, WA - c. 1955 Saint John's Episcopal Church, Seattle Seattle Fire Department, 5th Engine Company Station #4, Seattle, WA – 1963 Seattle Public Schools, High Point Elementary School, West Seattle, Seattle, WA
Student Activities Building (CAB)	1972	Kirk/Wallace/McKinley	Bainbridge Island Guest House, Bainbridge Island, WA Bloedel Reserve, Guest House, Bainbridge Island, WA Henderson, Frank and Lucille, House, Lopez Island, WA International Business Machines (IBM) Office Building, Spokane, WA – 1965

[70] (Woodbridge 1980)
[71] (University of Washington Libraries 2009)

			Japanese Presbyterian Church, Seattle, WA - 1964 Jefferson Terrace Elderly Housing, Seattle, WA - 1967 Kirk Wallace McKinley and Associates Architectural Offices, Seattle, WA - 1960-1961 Lake Washington School District #414, Bell, Alexander Graham, Elementary School, Kirkland, WA – 1967 Physio-Control Corporation Headquarters, Redmond, WA Puget Sound Mutual Savings Bank, Ballard, Seattle, WA - 1975 Seattle Public Library, Magnolia Branch #3, Seattle, WA - 1963-1964 Seattle World's Fair, Fine Arts Pavilion, Seattle, WA - 1961-1962 Seattle World's Fair, Parking Garage, Seattle, WA - 1961-1962 Seattle World's Fair, Playhouse - 1961-1962 Seattle World's Fair, Resident Theatre - 1961-1962 Simons, Langdon and Anne, House, Seattle, WA – 1961 Skilling House, Seattle, WA – 1965 United Control Corporation Factory - c. 1960 University of Washington, Seattle, Balmer Hall – 1962

			University of Washington, Seattle, MacKenzie, Donald, Hall – 1960 University of Washington, Seattle, Meany Hall – 1974 University of Washington, Seattle, Odegaard, Charles, E., Undergraduate Library University of Washington, Seattle, Red Square – 1969 Washington State University, French, C. Clement, Administration Building, Pullman, WA Wayside Congregational Church, Federal Way, WA - c. 1960 West Seattle Congregational Church, West Seattle, Seattle, WA - 1960
College Recreation Center (CRC) Covered Recreation Pavilion	1972 1973	Robert B. Price	Seattle World's Fair, Hall of Industry - 1961-1962 University of Washington, Seattle, Golf Driving Range Building University of Washington, Seattle, Graves Hall
Lecture Hall	1971- 72	Harris, Reed & Litzenberger	Broadway Plaza, Tacoma, WA Washington State University Library, Pullman, WA
Science Lab, Phase I and II	1973	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson	2 Union Square Office Building, Seattle, WA – 1989 Alley 24 Mixed-Use Complex, 223 Yale Avenue Office Building, South Lake Union, Seattle, WA - 2004-2006 Bain, William J., Jr., House, Bellevue, WA Bain, William J., Sr., House, Seattle, WA Battelle Memorial Institute, Master Plan, Richland, WA - 1967

			Battelle Memorial Institute, Master Plan, Seattle, WA – 1967 Battelle Memorial Institute, Northwest Technical Center, Phase 1, Richland, WA Battelle Memorial Institute, Northwest Technical Center, Phase 2, Richland, WA – 1969 Battelle Memorial Institute, Residential Center, Seattle, WA – 1966 Bellevue Public School District, Clyde Hill Elementary School Bellevue School District, Medina Elementary School #1 – 1957 Carlson, A.W., Clinic, Everett, WA – 1949 Children's Orthopedic Hospital #2, Laurelhurst, Seattle, WA - 1951-1954 City of Seattle, Seattle Police Department, Public Safety Building #2, Seattle, WA - 1946-1950 College Club #2, Seattle, WA – 1967 Condominiums, Port Ludlow, WA – 1973 Diablo School – 1946 Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Downtown, Seattle, WA - 1949-1951 Financial Center, Seattle, WA – 1972 First Presbyterian Church #4, Seattle, WA – 1969 Hambach Building #4, Seattle, WA - 1913

			Harborview Medical Center, North Wing Trauma Center Tower, Seattle, WA International Air Terminal, Agana, Guam International Business Machines (IBM) Office Building and Garage, Seattle, WA - 1963-1964 King County Domed Stadium, Seattle, WA - 1972-1976 KOMO Broadcasting Studio #1, Seattle, WA – 1948 Meany, Edmond, Hotel, University District, Seattle, WA - 1929-1931 Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), Seattle, WA – 1951 Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson (NBBJ) Architectural 7th Avenue Office, Seattle, WA – 1950 Nordstrom, Elmer J., Medical Tower, Seattle, WA - 1986 Northern Bank and Trust Building, Downtown, Seattle, WA - 1906-1909 Ohio State University and Batelle Memorial Institute, Academy of Contemporary Problems, Columbus, OH - 1971-1973 Olympia School District. McKinley Elementary School, Olympia, WA – 1949 Pacific Northwest Bell Building, Downtown, Seattle, WA – 1978 Park Shore Hotel, Honolulu, HI - 1968

			Plymouth Congregational Church #4, Seattle, WA – 1967 Port Ludlow Development – 1969 Port of Seattle, Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Sea-Tac, WA Rainier Bank Tower, Seattle, WA - 1977 Richmond Laundry Building, South Lake Union, Seattle, WA – 1917 Safeco Field, Seattle, WA - 1997-1999 Safeco Office Building #2, University District, Seattle, WA – 1973 Seattle First National Bank Building #2, Seattle, WA - 1966-1969 Seattle Post-Intelligencer Office and Press Building #2, Wall Street, Seattle, WA – 1948 Seattle Public Library, Henry, Susan J., Memorial Branch, Capitol Hill, Seattle, WA - 1953-1954 Seattle Public Schools, Lincoln, Abraham, High School, Seattle, WA - 1906-1907 Seattle World's Fair, Federal Science Center, Seattle, WA - 1961-1962 Seattle World's Fair, Washington State Coliseum, Seattle, WA - 1960-1962 Snohomish County Campus Redevelopment Initiative, Snohomish, WA Sun Mountain Lodge, Methow Valley, WA

			Swedish Hospital, Nurses' Home, Eklind Hall, Seattle, WA – 1946 Telenor Headquarters Twin Towers Project, Moscow, Russia – 2005 United States Courthouse #2, Seattle, WA – 2004 United States Government, Federal Office Building #3, Seattle, WA – 2003 United States Post Office, Seattle Main #2, Seattle, WA – 1958 University of California, Berkeley, Hearst Memorial Mining Building – 1905 University of California, San Diego, Center Hall, Classroom Building 1, La Jolla, CA University of Washington, Everett, Campus Plan – 2007 University of Washington, Seattle, Health Sciences Building #1 – 1949 University of Washington, Seattle, Physics / Astronomy Building – 1994 University of Washington, Seattle, South Campus Parking Garage Waldo, William E., Hospital, Maple Leaf, Seattle, WA – 1924 Washington Building, Seattle – 1960 Washington Mutual Tower #2, Downtown, Seattle, WA - 2004-2006 Washington State University, Pullman, Design Disciplines Building - 1966-1967

			Wenatchee Public Schools, Lincoln High School, Wenatchee, WA – 1951 Whitman College, Cordiner Hall - 1967
Seminar I Residence Halls	1972 1971- 72	The Bumgardner Partnership	Beach Club, Port Ludlow, WA – 1968 Central Washington University, Student Health Center, Ellensburg, WA – 1970 Market Place North, Seattle, WA - 1978-1982 University of Washington, Seattle, South Campus Center, Seattle, WA – 1974 University of Washington, Seattle, South Campus Master Plan - 1971-1974 Waterfront Park, Seattle, WA – 1974 Western Washington University, Arts Building, Bellingham, WA - 1968
Communications Lab	1973	Walker, McGough, Foltz, Lyerla	Shoshone County Public Safety Facility, Wallace, ID – 1972 University of Washington, Seattle, Kane Hall - 1969-1971 Washington Institute for Women, Gig Harbor, WA - 1969-1971
Shop & Garage	1971	Bennett & Johnson	
Modular Housing	1971	Quinton Budlong (Engineering Firm)	
Longhouse	1994	Johnpaul Jones	City of Seattle, Seattle Parks and Recreation Department, Woodland Park Zoo, African Savanna Complex, Seattle, WA City of Seattle, Seattle Parks and Recreation Department, Woodland Park Zoo, Gorilla Exhibit, Seattle, WA Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), Public Safety Building, Umatilla, OR

			National Museum of the American Indian, Washington, D.C. – 2003 Occidental Park, Seattle, WA – 1972 The Confluence Project, Vancouver Land Bridge, Vancouver, WA – 2008
Seminar II	1992	Olson, Sundberg, Kundig Allen	Bobo, Carol, House, Seattle, WA – 2006 Candela Hotel and Residences, Downtown, Seattle, WA - 2007-2010 Ebsworth, Barney, House, Hunt's Point, WA – 2004 Frye Art Museum, Seattle, WA – 1952 Hawaii House – 2006 Magnolia House, Magnolia, Seattle, WA – 1993 Montecito House, Montecito, CA – 2007 Museum Towers Project, First Hill, Seattle, WA – 2000 Olympic Block #14, Pioneer Square, Seattle, WA – 1988 Overlake Park Presbyterian Church, Bellevue, WA – 1989 Port Ludlow House, Port Ludlow, WA – 2003 Seattle Public Library, Southwest Branch, Seattle, WA – 1961 Seattle University, Chapel of Saint Ignatius, Seattle, WA Seattle University, Chapel of Saint Ignatius, Seattle, WA

			Skinner, Catherine, Office Building, Capitol Hill, Seattle, WA – 1910 Skirball Cultural Center and Museum, Noah's Ark Exhibit, Los Angeles, CA Sun Valley Center for the Arts, Ketchum, ID – 2008

Appendix II: The Geoduck Legend Speech

Once upon a time when there was peace and tranquility in the land of the great Spirit Geoduck a small group of wise, learned men gathered together in the forest by the great waters. These men gathered to see if they could create a place where people could come and reflect and learn and grow in wisdom, perhaps to become like themselves, but more importantly to be able to live at peace with themselves and the world around them. It soon became apparent however that these men brought themselves- their world-along with them to this forest meeting place in the land of tranquility, of green forests and blue waters. There was argument, contention, misunderstanding—no progress was being made. It distinguished Spirit Geoduck to see this. One night as one of these learned men slept, comforted by the gentle drumming of rain on his rooftop, there appeared in a vision to him a strange looking creature. It was sort of oval shaped, large, with a short, thick protuberance or extension of what appeared to be the body at one end. When he awoke and thought of it briefly, it seemed to remind him of some sort of grotesque clam. But he thought nothing more of it. The vision returned the next night, and the next, and finally he felt compelled to say something to his learned colleagues about this. He had no sooner begun to speak, when another interrupted, so excited that his learned pipe fell to the floor. He had seen much the same thing, and as they alternately interrupted each other (as is the fashion among the learned) to describe what they had seen, they all suddenly became aware of a peculiar sound outside. It was different from the gentle drumming of the rain on the rooftops they had become so accustomed to. First it seemed to sound like gentle rolling thunder, but they could hardly be, not here, in this land of peace and tranquility! It seemed to come from over the great waters and soon they thought they could distinguish words, but what words…they sounded like…like…omnia extares…omnia extares…omnia extares…As the learned men scribbled down the words they suddenly became aware of a shifting in the layers and density of the perpetual cloud of smoke that hung in their place of deliberation. Sitting in learned awe, they watched the smoke take on the form of the creature two of their number had been seeing in visions in the night. Suddenly there was an enormous clap of thunder that upset all the learned dignity onto the floor. As the noise faded, there was dead silence. The chanting had stopped, the rain could not be heard, even the smoke was gone. Said one in a small voice, "That was a geoduck!" Said another, "Huh?" Said another, "Omnia extares." Said another, "Huh?" Said another, "We have been given a message!" So they gathered themselves up to consider this. One talked at length about the animal called the geoduck. Others discussed at length about what was meant by what they thought was a Latin expression and decided that it probably meant something like "Let it all hang out". Considering all this they became aware of what they had been doing and what had been wrong and forthwith they could change—they would become honest and open and gentle with each other. So their deliberations prospered and the place of their dreams began to form. Most, in their preoccupation of their dream, gave little further thought to what had brought prosperity. But some did not. Some felt that this sender of visions and chants, this keeper of tranquility, should be honored, perhaps recognized as the spirit of this place, of this dream that was building. This suggestion was greeted both by happy enthusiasm and learned dismay. What, said those of the latter…that ugly creature…no grace…no charm…no beauty…no drive…lives in mud—stuck in it!

Repulsive to touch. And look at its shape…what would people think? What would they think about us? What kind of men would they think we were? After all…But, countered the others, should not the spirit of a place reflect that place? Is grace and beauty and cunning and aggression what we are about? Is appearance all-important? What does our geoduck represent? Look at it. Accessible to all…not easily, but it's there…a little work, a little determination. Isn't that us? Sure it's stuck in the mud…stable, not shifting with every flow of the currents, with every bit of pressure exerted on it. Yet flexible…see how it can reach, even as we should reach, reach out to all. And as we claim to the flexible internally in the way we work, so is the geoduck…that ultimate flexibility, being able to switch sexes, female now, then male, then back again. And its appearance? Let that concern be a reflection of your own problems, learned people. But even that has parallel. So might our appearance appall others someday, and they would have difficulty understanding our substance and being. Moreover, geoduck represents its body the essence of this land. Living in mud, feeding from water nourished by the forests of the land around. So the arguments went, but eventually many recognized the Spirit Geoduck. As this place of learning and wisdom grew and many came to it, there were many problems and much confusion. But it prospered and Spirit Geoduck was content. However, as is frequently the case when people and places prosper and become busy, beginnings are forgotten, spirits neglected, and Geoduck soon sensed this happening in this place in the forest by the great waters. Dissension and mistrust appeared. People were forgetting the message of the Geoduck. Is it time again for the visions, the rumbling chant, the thunderclap? Or has peace and tranquility gone from the land. Geoduck waits, and watches.

Al Wiedemann

Told at the Graduation Ceremonies

2nd June, 1974

Appendix III: Photos



The Organic Farm House



Happy Land



Happy Land (Entrance)



Happy Land (Some of the many objects)



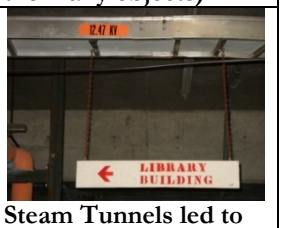
Happy Land (Staff members looking at some of the objects left behind)



Happy Land (Student Art Pieces are pretty rampant. The piles of TVs still work)



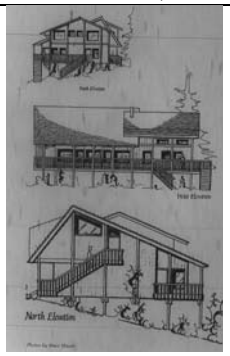
Steam Tunnels (This is approximately where Red Square is located above this tunnel)



Steam Tunnels led to every building throughout the campus. Notice the high voltage going to the library at 12.47 KW.



Steam Tunnels – Escape hatches are there for the safety workers



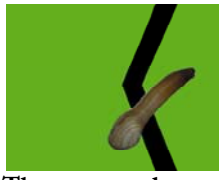
The Organic Farm House as mentioned in the Cooper Point Journal, July 2, 1975 (Cooper Point Journal 1975)



The Library's Old Cafeteria is said to be haunted.



The Geoduck (Panopea Abrupta)



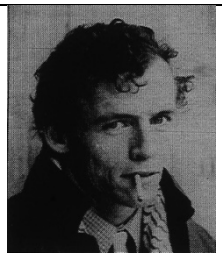
The proposed Geoduck Flag for The Evergreen State College. This flag no longer exists. (Artist Re-creation)



One of the many different tree houses and shelters througout the 1000-Acre Woods.



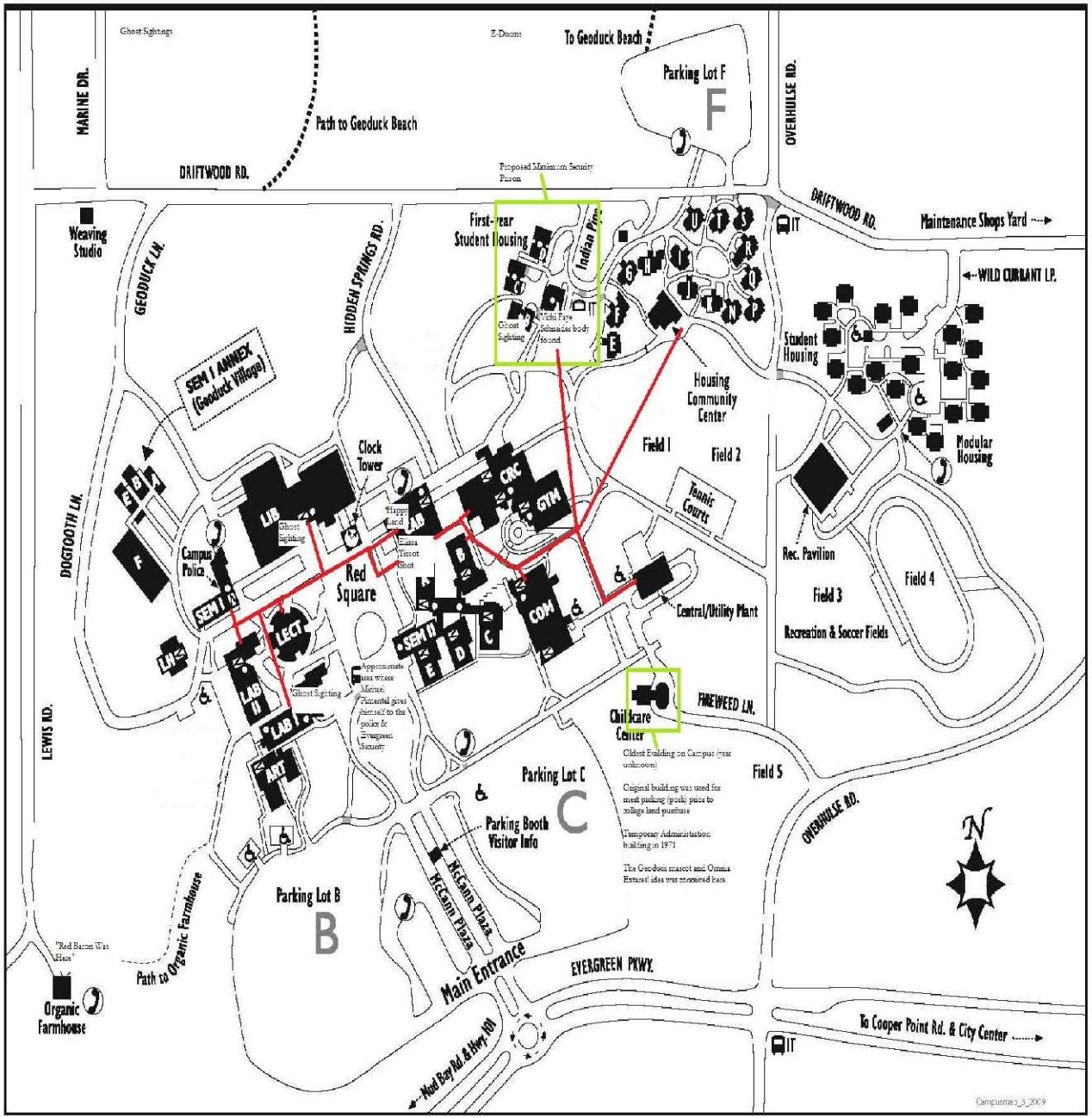
Elissa Tissot (Cooper Point Journal, 1984)



Michael Pimentel (Cooper Point Journal, 1984)

Appendix IV: Campus Maps

Okay, I have to admit that I am horrible at drawing maps. In fact, I still have a hard time drawing stick figures. Due to some people asking me where some of these places are located, I have provided some maps. Below, you will see maps that I copied from existing maps and added my own notations (Due to size limitations, the maps will be continued on the next page). All maps are done by The Evergreen State College Facilities.



EVERGREEN

CAMPUS MAP KEY

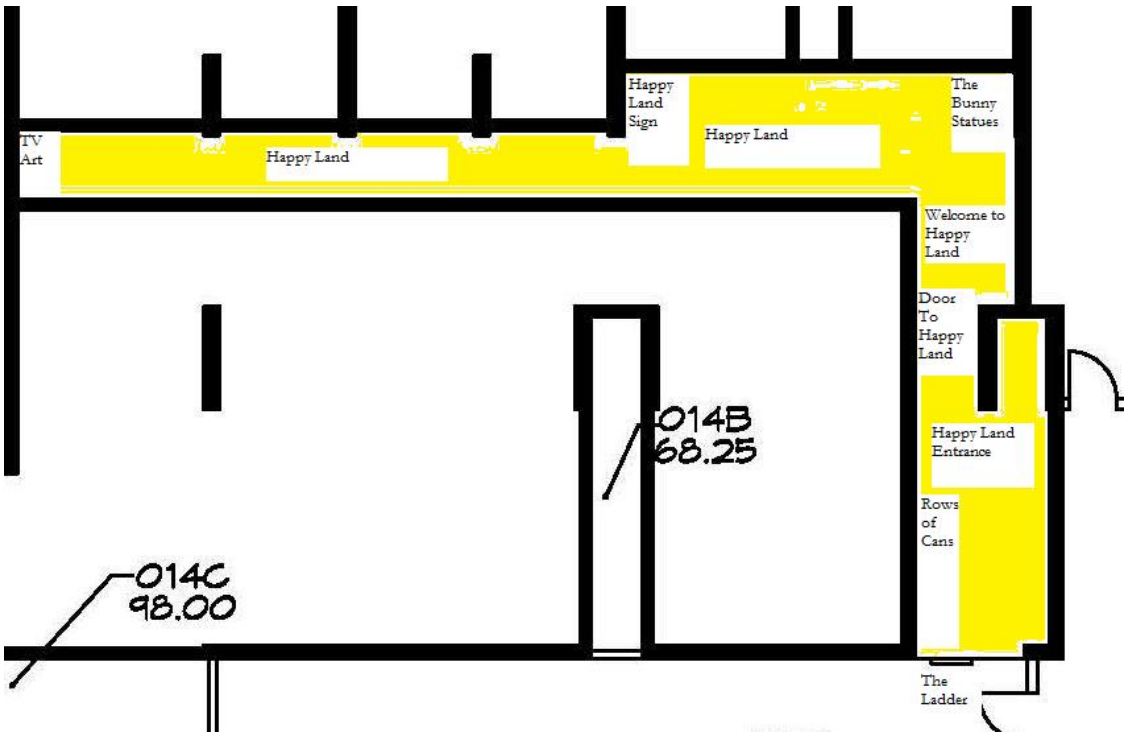
ART Arts Annex
CAB College Activities Bldg.
COM.... Communications
CRC Recreation Center
IT..... IT Bus Stop
LAB I... Arts and Sciences
LAB II .. Arts and Sciences
LH..... Longhouse
LECT ... Lecture Halls
LIB Library
SEM I... Seminar I
SEM II .. Seminar II

NOTE: CAB renovations 2009-10.
Some offices & services have moved.

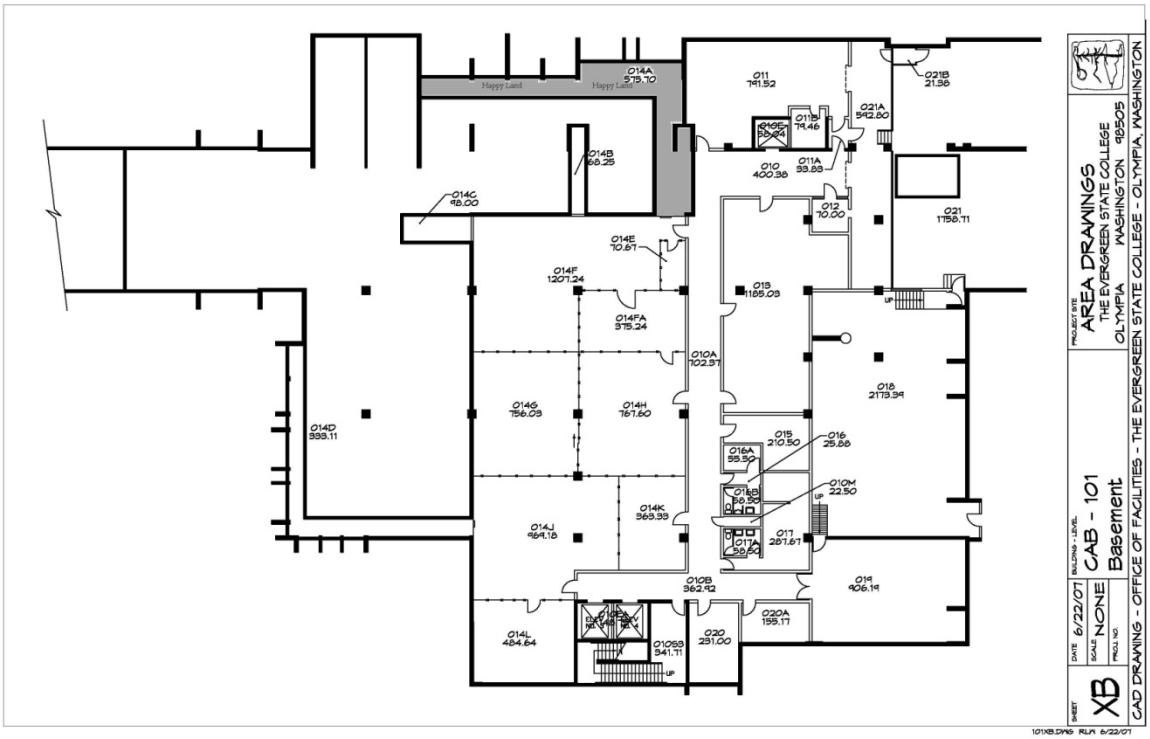
- Automatic Door
- Emergency Phone
- Accessible Parking
- IT Bus Stop
- Elevator
- Curb Cuts

Approximate Route of the Steam Tunnels

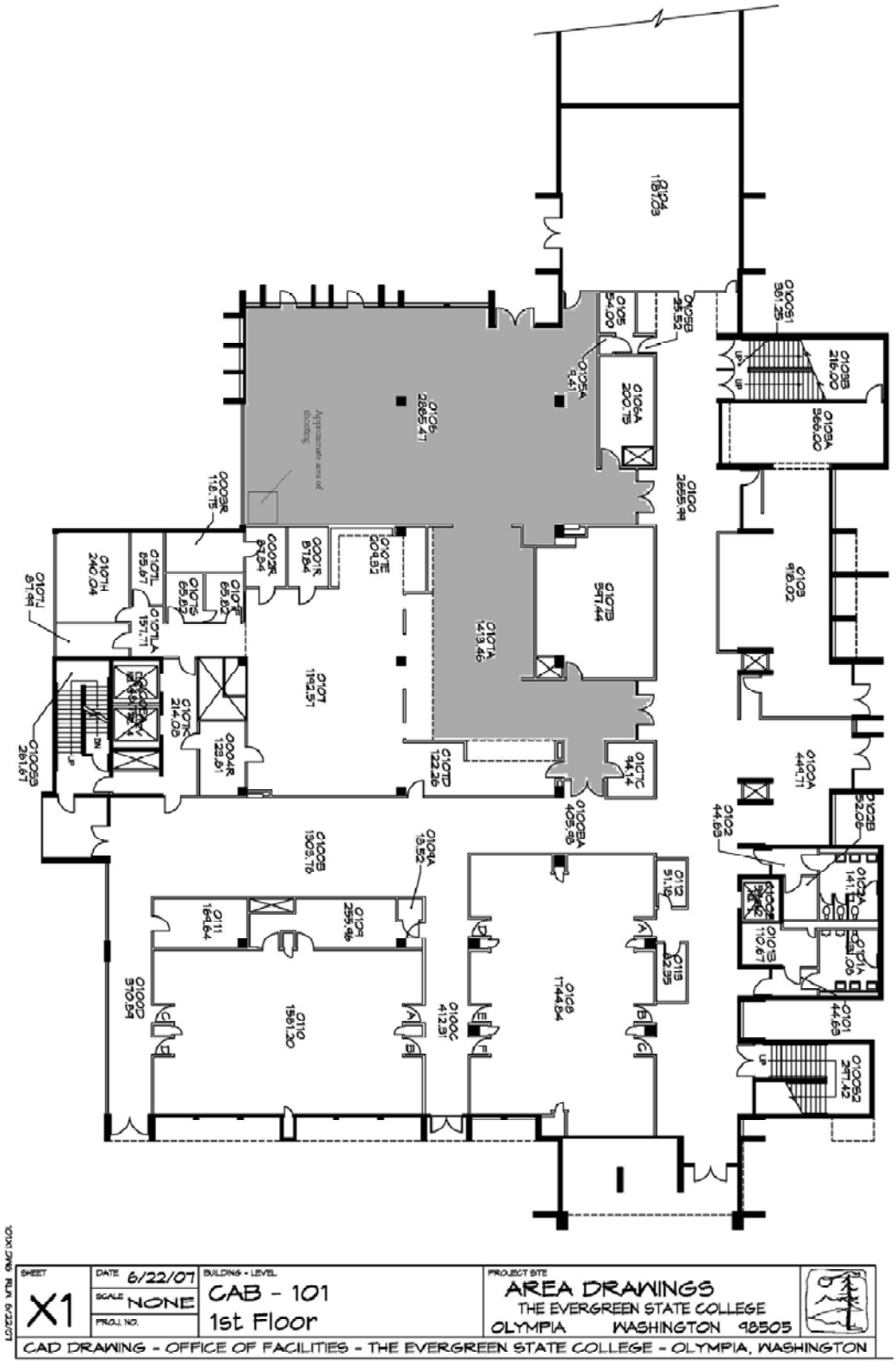
The Evergreen State College
2700 Evergreen Parkway, NW
Olympia, WA 98505
(360) 867-6000
www.evergreen.edu



Close up map of Happy Land – Not all objects are represented except major items mentioned in the report.



Happy Land is in the shaded area of the CAB Basement



The approximate shooting location of Elisa Tissot in the school cafeteria while having a cup of coffee on April 17, 1984.

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